Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1858. VOL. 31, NO. 28.

Select Poetry.

New Eyes when I get to Heaven.

My neighbor has a little boy eight years old—healthy in body and bright in intellect, but almost blind. Poor little boy! I saw him yesterday morning, as the bright sun was shining in through the partly open shutter, gazing intently toward the light, and moving a plaything up and down before his eyes, so as to enjoy the little glimmer of the light made more sensible by the transition. "Little Eddie can't see," I said. "No, but ma says, God will give me new eyes when I go to heaven." The tears started to my eyes, and I could but respond, "Yes Eddy you will see when you get to heaven."

The incident recalled the following lines, which, though your readers may have seen them before they will be glad to read again:

"Dear Mary!" said the poor blind boy,
"That litte bird sings very long—
Say, do you see him in his joy,
And is he pretty as his song?"

"Yes, Edward, yes," replied the maid,
"I see the bird on yonder tree."
The poor boy sighed, and gently said,
"Sister, I wish that I could see!

The flowers you say are very fair
And bright green leaves are on the trees,
And pretty birds are singing there;
How beautiful for one who sees!

Yet I the fragrant flowers can smell,
And I can feel the green leaf's shade,
And I can hear the notes that swell
From those dear birds that God has made.

So, sister, God to me is kind,
Though sight, alas! he has not given;
But tell me, are there any blind
Among the children up in heaven?"

"No, dearest Edward, there all fled;
But why ask me a thing so odd?"
"O Mary he is so good to me
I thought I'd like to look at God!"

Ere long, disease his hand had laid
On that dear boy, so meek and mild;
His widow'd mother wept and prayed
That God would spare her sightless child.

He felt her warm tears on his face,
And said, "O, never weep for me;
I'm going to a bright, bright place,
Where Mary says, I God shall see.

And you'll come there, dear Mary, too;
But, mother dear, when you come there,
Tell Edward, mother, that 'tis you—
You know I never saw you here!"

He spoke no more—but sweetly smiled,
Until the final blow was given;
When God took up the poor blind child,
And opened first his eyes—in heaven.

THE STRANGER ON THE SILL.

BY T. B. READ.

Between broad fields of wheat and corn,
Is the lovely home where I was born;
The peach tree leans against the wall,
And the woodbine wanders over all,
There is the shaded doorway still—
But a stranger's foot has crossed the sill.

There is the barn—and, as of yore,
I can smell the hay from the open door,
And see the busy swallows throng,
And hear the pewee's mournful song,
But the stranger comes, O! painful proof—
His sheaves are piled to the heated roof.

There is the orchard—the very trees,
That knew my childhood so well to please,
Where I watched the shadowy moments run,
Till my life imbibed more of shade than sun;
The swing from the bough still sweeps the air,
But the stranger's children are swinging there.

It bubbles, the shady spring below,
With its bulrush brook where the hazles grow,
'Twas there I found the calamus root,
And watched the minnows poise and shoot,
And heard the robin lave his wing—
But the stranger's bucket is at the spring.

O, ye who daily cross the sill,
Step lightly, for I love it still;
And when you crown the old barn eaves,
Then think what countless harvest sheaves
Have passed within that scented door,
To gladden eyes that are no more.

AN OBSTINATE JUROR BROUGHT ROUND. At Santa Cruz, California, recently, a fellow juror, an utter stranger to all his brother-jurors, was placed upon the jury, and dissented from the verdict agreed to by the other eleven. They came to a joint conclusion of guilty without delay, but the stranger pertinaciously held out against them. After an hour of argument, with no avail, it was at last proposed that the jury should return a verdict of "guilty by eleven jurymen, who believe the other one to be a confederate of the prisoner, and as great a rascal." This ended it; the stranger saw twenty vigilance committees in his mind's eye, and in five minutes the jury unanimously returned a verdict of guilty.

'Speaking your mind,' Jerrold says, 'is an extravagance that has ruined many a man.'

AGRICULTURAL.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MIND.—The following well-written article we find in the last number of the Norristown *Register*. It is the proper view to take on the subject, and we commend it to the attention of our agricultural readers and others:—

The opinion was generally prevalent in former times, that if more than ordinary powers were displayed by a young man, he must be educated for one of what were termed the learned professions—either law, theology or medicine. Agriculture, it was supposed, presented no field for the exercise or display of more than ordinary ability. Although we are not disposed to acknowledge that this theory was strictly true, yet, for argument's sake, granting it to have been so in days that are past, we are confident that the rule will not hold good in the present, nor be applicable to the future. If we are asked the grounds to this conclusion, we answer: because the exercise of the mind can now be substituted for that of the muscle.—Until within a very short period farming was carried on almost entirely by manual exertion. This is now being supplied by mental power, and the man who possesses the greatest resources of mind, and brings them most efficiently to bear in application to his agricultural opinions, will be most successful. If he is seeking to acquire wealth, he will reap the rich harvest, just as the best man in any other occupation or profession gains his.

The change has occurred, and what has produced it? The result may plainly be attributed to the improvements which have taken place in agricultural implements and machinery. It is a safe assertion to say that, within the past fifteen years, the labor of the farmer has been reduced at least one half by the aid of improved materials for uses. The agriculturist who, before this era, was compelled to cultivate but a small farm and to labor assiduand incessantly from year's end to year's end, has been suddenly promoted, as it were, to the ranks of a commander, if he possesses the capacity to fill such a station. But, as all men are not qualified to fill such a station and to act as generals, even if elevated to such an office, so neither are all farmers able to take advantage of the new order of things. They are individuals who cannot manage a large business of any kind, but they who do possess the requisite qualifications, can find as fine a field for the exercise of their powers on the farm as elsewhere. It does not follow that they should be obliged to labor physically, unless they have the disposition to do so, any more than it is for the commander of a ship to work his vessel himself. But one thing is essential.—The master farmer, like the master of a vessel, must understand his business, and be able with discretion and understanding, to give the word of command, and direct the movements of his subordinates.

When this is the case, every thing will move on harmoniously and prosperously.

Nor is it at all absolutely requisite that farmers should be confined constantly to the labors of the field. Like all who have a great profession to understand, they must like other professional men, devote some daily attention to its study, and keep pace with the new discoveries and principal improvements in their pursuit. They must examine all things and hold fast to that which is good. In agriculture as in everything else, those who study most, and are most persevering in mastering the intricacies of their business—who test with the greatest judgment, all new discoveries and applications—who to use the words of another, stores his library with the best agricultural books, and his table with the best agricultural journals, and reads them to be instructed and better informed in his pursuit—not blindly taking for granted all that is said, but putting all in the crucible of his judgment, to be used or rejected as prudence may dictate—so, we say, will he become the most successful, the most respected farmer—and the farmer, too, whom the people should delight to honor. He would be qualified to discharge all the duties of an American citizen. In the Legislature of his State, or as Governor, or the Congress of the United States, or as President, he would be fitted to do credit to his brother farmers, and to his glorious country.

TO MAKE BEES CLUSTER IN SWARMING.—In this section of country there are knotty bulks growing on the sides of trees and saplings, which resemble clusters of bees. I cut one of these to the size of a small swarm, have a hole in it, and drive in the handle. For convenience, I have three of these—the handles ranging in length, from 10 to 20 feet, to suit the hight of the shrubbery near the bee-house, on which the bees will be likely to settle.—When bees have commenced settling elsewhere, I have frequently set the pole near them, shook them off the limb, and caught them on the knot and carried them to the same scaffold from which I have hived more than 20 swarms the last summer. I spread a cloth over the scaffold set the box on four blocks 1½ inches high and shake the bees down at the sides of the box.—They generally need to be swept down gently off the box, with a small leafy branch, and they will go into their new home.—*American Agriculturist*.

THE SECRET OF HORSE TAMING.—A correspondent of the New York *Herald* who pretends to "know some horse," says that the following is all that comprises Mr. Rarey's secret of horse-taming: "Having haltered your colt and caressed him, fasten his near fore foot with a strong strap round the pastern radius or fore arm; make him hop round on three legs until tired. When he is tired, put a strap with a noose round the off pastern: make him hop, then pull the strap that is round the off pastern and he will come on his knees. When on his knees keep the strap tight, and he cannot get his foot slack to get up. Bear against the horse's shoulder with yours steadily, when he will lie down in a few minutes. When he is down, stroke him the way the hair lies; take off the strap as soon as he is down. You can now do anything with him you wish, or beat a drum over him, &c., without alarming him. Operate on your horse in this manner as often as the occasion requires."

ILLINOIS.

At the request of a friend we publish the following communication from a Bloomington, Illinois paper. The writer is a gentleman of standing in the community, and his statements can be relied on:

From the Pantagraph.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me thro' the columns of your valuable journal to call the attention of those who are thinking of making investments in real estate in the west, to the great inducements that now present themselves in central Illinois, and at the same time to correct some erroneous ideas that prevail in reference to the general price of lands in central Illinois, and especially in McLean county, the center of the State.

Illinois is the great central valley of this vast continent; and with her great superficial area, her fertile soil, and her unequaled commercial facilties, she must soon stand the giant State of this great Union. I am safe in saying that no State in the Union at this present day has so many and so important commercial facilties as the State of Illinois, and none affords so convenient markets. There is not a point in the length and breadth of the entire State where railroads are not accessible within the space of fifty miles.

Situated in the centre of this great agricultural emporium, is the county of McLean, one of the most beautiful, undulating, counties of farming land in the State, well interspersed with streams of water and groves of excellent timber. Having no local cause for disease this county has a reputation for health which will compare with the most healthy counties among the granite hills of New England. The testimony of those who have resided in this county for twenty-five years speaks of it as being comparatively healthy when many other portions of the State have suffered from disease. Its settlers are first class men, mostly from Ohio, Kentucky and New York.

Bloomington, the county seat, is one among the most beautiful young cities of the west, having a population of about 9,000, sharing the advantages of the I. C. and the C., A. & St. L. R. R., and being the central city of trade between the two great centers, Chicago and St. Louis, and at the same time having the advantages of three fine universities of learning, which are now in successful operation. In connection with the above we may add the State Normal University, which is located here and now in course of erection. This institution we are proud to say is the most important one in the State of Illinois, and must always make Bloomington a prominent point for those who desire to reap the inestimable advantages of such an institution.

Having these facts before us we venture to say without fear of contradiction that McLean county with her vast amount of uncultivated lands, which can be bought at reduced figures, since this financial pressure, affords as great inducements for speculation in lands as any other point in the west. That a mania has existed here in reference to the price of lands, we do not pretend to deny, but many men in the east have formed very incorrect ideas in reference to the general price of lands in McLean county from statements they have seen of sales made at extravagantly high figures. We account for these sales in no other way than *this* they were made to men that were laboring under a hallucination of the brain, and consequently are no precedent to govern the general price of lands: I mean such sales as were made at $75, $80 and $100 per acre. These sales have been published and the news has gone out into all the eastern States, and the result has been men that were seeking homes in the west have passed us by and have gone into the remote parts of Iowa, Wisconsin and Kansas, and paid more for lands there than they could have bought them for in *McLean county*.

It is a matter of frequent occurrence that men emigrating west [illegible] through this country inquire the price of land: some one will tell them of a sale made at very high figures: they at once conclude that this is not the place, and pass on. To show you that it is impossible for men who are passing through the country, without stopping to investigate for themselves, to form a correct idea in reference to the general price of lands, I will illustrate: Two men whose farms are of equal value, lying side by side; one will ask you fifty dollars per acre, and the other will ask you twenty-five dollars per acre. Now the difference here is in the men, not in the value of the land: the one who asks you fifty dollars per acre does not wish to sell; the one who asks you twenty-five dollars per acre is determined to sell. You see at once that it is impossible for men to get a correct knowledge of the general price of land without stopping sufficiently long to investigate the matter thoroughly for themselves.

I have been a close observer of the land trade in central Illinois for the last three years, and I am fully persuaded that lands can be bough in central Illinois to-day on twenty-five per cent. better terms than one year ago. I have recently conversed with several men on their return from Kansas, Iowa and Wisconsin, and they solemnly affirm that they can buy lands in McLean county right in the nucleus of railroads and markets, at as low figures as they can buy them in any of the above named places.

I have no doubt but that men in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York would be perfectly astonished if we should tell them that they could buy in McLean county, Ill., for five dollars per acre, as good farming lands as any in the Miami Valley, Ohio, or the rich valleys of Pennsylvania and New York. This may appear strange to those who are not apprised of the fact, but such are the facts in the case. It can be done. And good improved land, handy to market, and situated near the county seats of the various counties in Central Illinois, can be bought for from twenty to thirty dollars per acre: improved farms from six to ten miles from good stations can be bought for from ten to fifteen dollars per acre.

Now, gentlemen, with these facts before you, I leave the subject for your honest consideration, hoping you will give Central Illinois, and especially McLean county, a visit before you invest your money.

B. W. LEWIS.

From the London Quarterly.

Wonders of the Human System.

Paley applauds the contrivance by which everything we eat and drink is made to glide on its road to the gullet, over the entrance to the windpipe, without falling into it. A little moveable lid, the epiglottis, which is lifted up when we breathe, is pressed down upon the chink of the air passage by the weight of the food and the action of the muscles in swallowing it. Neither solids nor liquids, in short, can pass, without shutting down the trap-door as they proceed. But this is only a part of the safe-guard. The slit at the top of the windpipe, which never closes entirely when we breathe, is endowed with an acute sensibility to the slightest particle of matter. The least thing which touches the margin of the aperture causes its sides to come firmly together, and the intruding body is stopped at the inlet. It is stopped, but unless removed, must drop at the next inspiration into the lungs. To effect its expulsion, the sensibility of the rim at the top of the windpipe actually puts into vehement action a whole class of muscles placed lower than its bottom, and which, compressing the chest, over which they are distributed, drives out the air with a force which sweeps the offending substance before it.

The convulsive coughing which arises when we are choked, is the energetic effort of nature for our relief, when anything chances to have evaded the protecting epiglottis. Yet this property, to which we are constantly owing our lives, is confined to a single spot in the throat. It does not, as Sir Charles Bell affirms, belong to the rest of the windpipe, but is limited to the orifice, where alone it is needed. Admirable, too, it is to observe, that, while thus sensitive to the most insignificant atom, it bears, without resentment, the atmospheric currents which are constantly passing to and fro over its irritable lips. "It rejects," says Paley, "the touch of a crumb of bread, or a drop of water, with a spasm that convulses the whole frame; and yet, left to itself and its proper office, the intromission of air alone, nothing can be so quiet. It does not even make itself felt; a man does not know that he has a trachea." This capacity of perceiving with such acuteness, this impatience of offence, yet perfect rest and ease when let alone, are properties, one would have thought, not likely to reside in the same subject. It is to the junction, however, of these almost inconsistent qualities, in this, as well as in some other parts of the body, that we owe our safety and our comfort—our safety to to their sensibility, our comfort to their repose.

Another of the examples adduced by Bell is that of the heart. The famous Dr Harvey examined, at the request of Charles I., a nobleman of the Montgomery family, who, in consequence of an abcess, had a fistulous opening into the chest, through which the heart could be seen and handled. The great phisiologist was astonished to find it insensible. "I then brought him," he says, "to the king, that he might behold and touch so extraordinary a thing, and that he might perceive, as I did, that unless when we touched the [illegible] cavity, this when he saw our fingers in [illegible] that we touched the young nobleman knew [illegible] the heart that we refer heart." Yet it [illegible] sorrows, and our affections; we our joys, of a good-hearted, and a bad-hearted, a true-hearted, and a heartless man. Shielded from physical violence by an outwork of bones, it is not invested with sensations which could have contributed nothing to its preservation, but, while it can be grasped with the fingers, and give no intimation of the fact to its possessor, it unmistakably responds to the varied questions of the mind, and, by the general consent of mankind, is pronounced the seat of our pleasures, griefs, sympathies, hatreds and love. Persons have frequently dropped down dead from the vehemence with which it contracts or expands upon the sudden announcement of good or bad news—its muscular walls being strained too far in the upward or downward direction to enable them to return—and one of the purposes which this property of the heart is probably designed to subserve, is to put a check upon the passions through the alarming physical sensation they excite.

The brain, again, is enclosed in a bony case. All our bodily sensations are dependent upon the nerves, but even the nerves do not give rise to feeling unless they are in connection with the brain. The nervous chord, which, in familiar language, is called the spinal marrow, is the channel by which this communication is kept up in the major part of them, and when a section of what may be termed the great trunk for the conveyance of our sensations is deceased, and by the breach in its continuity, the nerves below the disordered part can no longer send their accustomed intelligence to the brain, the portion of the body which thus becomes isolated may be burned or hacked, and no more pain will result than if it belonged to a dead carcase instead of a living man. The brain, therefore, in subordination to the mind, is the physical centre of all sensation. Yet, strange to say, it is itself insensible to the wounds which are torture to the skin, and which wounds the brain alone enables us to feel. "It is as insensible," says Sir Charles Bell, "as the leather of our shoe, and a piece may be cut off without interrupting the patient in the sentence that he is uttering. Because the bone which envelopes it is its protection against injuries from without, it has no perception of them when directed against its own fabric, though it is, at the same time, the sole source of the pain which these injuries inflict upon the other portions of the system. But the skull is no defence against the effects of intemperance, or a vitiated atmosphere, or too great mental toil. To these, consequently, the same brain, which has been created insensible to the cut of a knife, is fully alive, and giddiness, headache, and apoplectic oppressions give ample notice to us to stop the evil, unless we are prepared to pay the penalty.

BEAUTIFUL ANECDOTE.—A happier illustration of the wonderful character of the Bible, and the facility with which even a child may answer by it the greatest of questions, and solve the sublimest of mysteries, was perhaps never given as that at an examination of a deaf and dumb institution, some years ago, in London.

A little boy was asked in writing, "who made the world?" He took the chalk, and wrote underneath the question. "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." The clergyman then inquired in a similar manner. "Why did Jesus Christ come into the world?" A smile of delight and gratitude rested on the countenance of the little fellow as he wrote:

"This a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptation, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners."

A third was then proposed, evidently adapted to call the most powerful feelings into exercise:

"Why were you born deaf and dumb, when I can hear and speak?"

"Never," said an eye-witness "shall I forget the resignation which sat upon his countenance, as he took the chalk and wrote."

"Even so Father, for so it seemed good in Thy sight.

WE KNOW WHO TO KICK.—The late Col. McClung, of Mississippi, once got into a dispute in the office of the Prentiss House, at Vicksburg, with a rowdy, when to end the matter without further delay, he took the rowdy by the 'nape of the neck,' led him to the door, and kicked him into the street. The kicked man picked himself up and walked away, and here the matter ended. Some weeks afterwards McClung was in New Orleans, and when walking up St. Charles street, saw the fellow he had kicked out of the Prentiss House, kicking a third party out of a drinking saloon. McClung walked up to his old acquaintance once the kicked, but now the kicker, and after scanning him closely said:

"Look here my fine fellow are you not the man I kicked out of the Prentiss House the other day?"

"Softly, softly, Colonel," replied the rowdy, taking McClung by the arm, "don't mention it.—I'm the man—but—but—*you and I know who to kick.*"

Lord Seaford, a deaf mute from birth, was to dine one day with Lord Melville. Just before the time when the company might be expected, Lady Melville took the pains to send into the room a female friend of hers, who was able to talk with the fingers after the fashion of the deaf and dumb, that she might be ready to welcome Lord Seaford. Presently, in comes Lord Gilford. The lady interpreter takes him for Lord Seaford, and forthwith begins to gesticulate nimbly and fluently. Lord Gilford on his part does the same, and the conversation had already gone on as much as ten minutes, when lady Melville enters. Her friend then says to her, 'You see I am getting on in conversation with this deaf mute.' 'What! I a deaf mute!' exclaimed Lord Gilford. 'Not I, thank heaven! I am not a deaf mute, but I supposed you were one.'

WORTH TRYING.—The French Gazette Medical states that charcoal has been accidentally discovered to be a cure for burns. By laying a piece of charcoal on the burn, the pain subsides at once. By leaving it on for an hour the wound will be healed. It is certainly worth trying.

FOLEY AGAIN.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Atlas* says:

"There is a capital story in circulation here about the Indiana Congressman, Foley, upon whom so strong a *spell* was laid by his famous letter. One of the New-York members said to him, "Well Foley, they rather bad you in that letter didn't they?" "Yes," said Foley, "rather so. Well, I *writ* it, that's fact; but they *mucilated* it most d——bly in publishing it!" It is thought here that it will require a good deal of mucilage to work Foley again down the throats of his constituents."

LADIES RECOLLECTIONS.—"Mary, my love, do you remember the text this morning?"

Mary—"No papa, I never can remember the text, I've such a bad memory."

"By the way, Mary," said her mother, "did you notice Susan Brown?"

Mary—"Oh yes. What a fright! She had on her last years' bonnet, done up, a pea green silk, a black lace mantilla, brown gaiters, and an imitation Honiton collar, a lava bracelet, her old eardrops and such a fan! Oh, my!"

Mother—"Well, my dear, your memory is certainly very bad."

A Quaker had his broad brimmed hat blown off by the wind, and he chased it for a long time with fruitless and very ridiculous zeal.—At last seeing a roguish looking boy who was laughing at his disaster, he addressed him thus,—

"Art thee a profane lad?"

The youngster replied that he sometimes did a little in that way.

"Then," said broad-brim, giving the boy half a dollar, "thee may damn yonder fleeing tile fifty cents worth."

An Irish gentleman, describing in the Freeman's Journal his exploits and experience at Lucknow, relates with native veracity the manner in which the Sepoys disposed of themselves after annihilation:

They departed for Abraham's bosom, or some other quarters less comfortable; in a word, they were swept into eternity. They then rerreated, and took up their position behind walls, in houses, or any place base enough to hide their disgusting carcasses.

LACE.—The foreign journals report that the reign of lace is restored in fashionable circles abroad, and never since the days when 'George the Third was King' has lace been worn in such profusion as it is at the present time in Great Britain. Certainly it must be admitted that no other trimming is so rich, light and delicate. Every now and then, when taste and ingenuity are exhausted in the invention of new trimmings, capricious fashion returns to lace.

I have now disposed of all my property for my family; there is one thing more I wish I could give them, and that is the Christian religion. If they had this, and I had not given them a shilling, they would be rich, and if they had not that, and I had given them all the world, they would be poor.—*Patrick Henry's Will.*

It is said that the editor of the Lewisburg 'Chronicle,' soon after commencing to learn the printing business, went to see a preacher's daughter. The next time he attended meeting he was considerably astonished at hearing the minister announce as his text, 'my daughter is grievously tormented with a devil.'

VERY LUCKY.—The editor of an exchange paper, in giving an account of the murder of a fellow citizen in his bed for the purpose of robbing his house of a large sum in specie, says, 'but luckily the murdered man had deposited all his money in the bank the day before.' How very lucky the victim was, truly! He lost nothing but his life!

TREATMENT OF ITCH.—Dr. Schubert, of Germany, treats all cases of itch by washing the patient with plenty of soft soap and salt water. Eight ounces of soap and four of salt to one quart of water, make a pretty sharp bath, but he says it will cure the majority of cases in three or four days.

☞Naturalists have remarked that the squirrel is continually chattering to his fellow squirrels in the woods. This we have every reason to suppose, arises from that animal's love of gossip, as it is notoriously one of the greatest tail bearers among his tribe.

The Germans have a habit of sometimes using P. for B, and *vice versa*, which sounds decidedly ludicrous. A German minister being invited to officiate in an English prayer meeting, said, *p*rethern let us *b*ray.

☞An exchange says, a Divine out West is trying to persuade girls to forego marriage. It says he succeeded so far as to persuade one, and she is about seventy years old.

☞A person looking at some skeletons the other day, asked a young doctor present where he got them. "We *raised* them," was the reply.

It is reasonable to suppose that when a young lady offers to hem cambric handkerchiefs for a rich bachelor, she means to sew in order that she may reap.

☞Some men use their friends as others do their clothes—throw them off whenever they are well worn.

THE LATEST GOOD 'UN.—Why are hoops like an obstinate man?

Because they often stand out about trifles.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, July 9, 1858

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

STATE CONVENTION.

The United American, Republican, and People's Committee of Superintendence for the City of Philadelphia, earnestly desirous to extend and perpetuate that union of the elements of opposition to the present National Administration, which in this City has lately resulted in such brilliant success, do hereby respectfully suggest, and recommend to the State Committees representing those several elements of opposition, that they call upon the citizens of Pennsylvania, who are opposed to the present National Administration; especially to its despotic and fraudulent Lecompton policy, and its wilful neglect of the just claims of domestic industry; and who are in favor of the sovereignty of the people over their own local concerns, of American institutions as against the policy and intrigues of foreign Governments; and of adequate protection to our home labor, to assemble in their respective Senatorial and Representative Districts to choose delegates to a State Convention, to meet at Harrisburg, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of Wednesday the 14th day of July, 1858, to nominate candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal-Commissioner.

LEONARD R. FLETCHER, *President.*

J. R. Flanigen, Geo. A. Coffey, W. J. P. White, } *Vice Presidents*

M. V. B. Summers, J. R. Lyndall, } *Secretaries.*

Philadelphia, May 20, 1858.

In view of the above recommendation, and its general acceptance, I hereby withdraw the call for a State Convention, issued by me, for the 8th of July next, and earnestly request the American Republicans of the State to accept it, and participate in the election of Delegates to said Convention.

By order of the State Committee.

LEM'L TODD,
Chairman A. R. State Committee.

Attest—Edward M'Pherson, *Secty.*
Carlisle, May 31, 1858.

To the Americans of Pennsylvania:

The above recommendation having been submitted to me for my approval, after consultation with the majority of the members of the American State Committee, and a large number of the prominent Americans of the State, I cheerfully adopt it as our call for a State Convention, and urge the members of the American party throughout the State to participate in the election of delegates.

H. BUCHER SWOOPE,
Chairman of American State Committee.
Clearfield, May 29, 1858.

Inasmuch as the above recommendation and calls point out the plain road to practical, decisive and enduring victory over the present National Administration and its tyrannical and sectional policy, I therefore request the Republicans of Pennsylvania to unite in the election of delegates to the above Convention.

WM. B. THOMAS,
Chairman of Republican State Committee.
Philadelphia, June 1, 1858.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS
AND
County Convention.

The qualified voters of Bedford County, who are opposed to the policy and practices of the present National Administration, are hereby requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in the several Boroughs and Townships, (or at such other places as the several Township Committees may appoint,) on Saturday, the 31st day of July, 1858, to elect two Delegates for each Township and Borough, to represent them in a County Convention, to be held in the Court House, at Bedford, on Tuesday, the 3d day of August, next, at one o'clock, P. M., to nominate a County Ticket, a candidate for the Legislature, and if deemed expedient, to instruct the Congressional Conferees already appointed.

Said Delegate Elections, (unless otherwise ordered by the Township Committees) will be held between the hours of *one* and *five* P. M., in the Townships, and between hours of *five* and *seven* in the Boroughs.

By order of the County Committee.

D. WASHABAUGH.
Chairman.

July 2, 1858.

To ensure proper attention to the Delegate Elections, the County Committee has considered it proper to appoint the following Township Committees, and it is hoped the several gentlemen named will be good enough to see to it personally, that timely notice be given, and that the elections be duly held in each District:

Bedford Borough. William Kiser, Alex. Henderson, and John H. Filler, Esq.

Bedford Tp. Thomas Rea, Jacob Barnhart, and Thomas Imler.

Colerain: Alex. Compher, Wm. Whetstone, and Wm. Dibert.

Cumberland Valley: Wm. Deremore, Josiah Tewell, and Philip Hardinger.

Harrison: John McVicker, Esq., Martin Feightner, and James Mullin, Esq.,

Hopewell: Alex. Davis, Esq, Thos. N. Young, Esq., and John Gates.

Juniata: Leonard Bittner, Esq., Peter R. Hillegas, and Adam Geller.

Liberty: Alfred Entriken, Esq., D. S. Berkstresser, and E. A. Fockler.

Londonderry: Sam'l Logue, Wm. Cook, and John Wilhelm.

Monroe: James Carnell, John L. Grove, and Daniel Evans.

Napier: George W. Williams, George Stuckey, and James Allison, Esq.,

Providence, E: Geo. W. Householder, Esq., Wm. Lysinger, and Sidney R. Whitfield.

Providence, W: John A. Gump, Jacob Barndollar, Jr., and David Sparks.

Schellsburg: John E. Colvin, Sam'l Corl, and Wm. A. B. Clark.

St. Clair: Henry Ickes, Esq., Wm. Kirk, and Wm. M. Hancock.

Southampton: Bernard O'Neal, Lewis Browning, and Jared Hanks.

Snake Springs: Asa Stuckey, Benj. R. Ashcom, and Michael Lutz.

Union: Wm. Griffith, Edmund Bedell, and Sam'l Shaffer.

Woodberry, M: John Zook, Esq., Geo. R. Holsinger, and Jacob Breneman.

Woodberry, S.: Robert Ralston, Adam Ketring, and Alex. Stoner.

Harmonious Democracy!

The nigger organ of this place takes great delight in publishing the fact that there are two opposition tickets in the field in Blair County. It does this, in the vain hope that it may conceal the real division in its own party, (not in one County, like Blair, where all dissensions will be healed before the fall election,) but all over the Union.

For the edification of that paper, as well as the Lecomptonites generally, we will publish a few extracts from papers, showing the deep-settled hatred and dissensions in this State, as well as all over the country. We will commence with Somerset County, where they now have a Kilkenny-cat fight, in which both gentlemen, Kimmel and Coffroth, candidates for Congress, are eating each other up, and both will be floored for the nomination.

The Chambersburg Transcript says:

"His Honor, Judge Kimmel, but a few years ago an Old Line Whig, appears to be a candidate of the Nigger Democracy for the Somerset district. Life-born Democrats are set aside to make room for these new-born Democrats with a great deal of coolness, and the disappointed are often appeased and hushed up with the promise of future reward. Not so in this instance, however, if we are to judge from a long letter that appeared in the last number of the Somerset *Democrat*, over the signature of Mr. A. H. Coffroth, who is also an aspirant for Congressional honors, and is not disposed to be choked off the track so unceremoniously, to make room for the Judge. In Mr. Coffroth's reply to the *Democrat*, which ran up the name of Judge Kimmell in rather hot haste, the following language is used:

'You have done the work of the *paid hireling*, and your masters now laugh at your treachery to a former friend. Whether you can traduce and defeat me, the future will tell.'

From this it would appear that the Judge will have more difficulty in reaping honors in the Locofoco party than many other Old Line Whigs have had, who have strangely embraced the faith of their old political opponents. And in this connection we must do the nigger Democracy the justice to say that, in their reception and treatment of their old implacable enemies—fawning on and favoring them—they have exhibited a deal of true christian spirit—blessing those that have cursed them, and even praying for others who have despitefully used them. The Judge is another instance illustrative of this, or at least of their disposition to reward a former sworn enemy in preference to a long-tried and known friend."

The *Gazette* also copies an article from the Erie *Observer* of some weeks ago, in which that editor thought proper to give his own private views, in regard to a fusion of all the elements of opposition against the Lecompton fraud, which seemed to throw some obstacles in the way of a union; his article was freely copied by the Democratic papers, and commented on, as an evidence of defection, a sign of dissolution, a feature of disunion, even before an organization.

As they have thoroughly digested the Erie *Treason*, we will give them a new chapter from Berks county. The Reading *Gazette*, the organ of the Democrats of that county and one of the most ably edited papers in the State, thus discourses about J. Glancy Jones, the President's pet in Congress, who declared "that he would not hereafter vote for any Tariff measure which had protection for its principle or object."

The shuffling policy of Democratic Congressmen on the Tariff question, is shown to the life in the following article from the *Gazette*:

We do not intend to make any comments upon the position which Mr. Jones has here taken on the tariff question. It is his business—not ours—to explain to his constituents the honesty and consistency of the peculiar line of policy in which he is so well skilled, of being for and against a measure at the same time.—We copy the above merely to show the tariff men of Berks county, to whose interests he solemnly pledged himself in 1850—and whose votes made up the pitifully small majority of 530 by which he was elected, or more properly speaking, escaped defeat—how he is redeeming his pledges. True Democrats may doubt whether it is exactly honorable or proper for the candidate of *their party* to be electioneering for support among the Opposition party, under any circumstances, even though it may be thought the last resort to escape defeat. But, having done so—having bargained for Opposition votes, and given a tariff pledge as the consideration—as there is abundant and damning proof that Mr. Jones did—which would be the more honest course?—to keep his pledge, or break it?

It is very evident that Mr. Jones has two faces on this tariff question, one to wear at home and the other in the latitude of Washington When he spoke as above reported, he did not wear the old face in which he wheedled the tariff men into his support eight years ago. But, as soon as he returns home, he will doubtless put it on again and attempt a repetition of the same game, notwithstanding the disguise has by this time worn so flimsy that it scarcely serves as a safe mask. He will do as he has repeatedly done before—*promise anything* to secure his re-election to Congress. But that point gained, is it likely that he will suddenly change the whole course of his political life, and for once, *keep his promises?* The religious revival which has spread far and wide over the country, was not very powerfully felt in Washington; and we have yet to hear that Mr. Jones was made one of its converts."

Forney, in Friday's *Press*, takes a view of the political field of Pennsylvania, thus: "Lecompton is at a fearful discount in Pennsylvania. It will not pay one dime on the dollar.—It is being rejected by all the shrewd politicians, even endorsed as it is by Congress. In nearly every Congressional district in this State the Democracy are either trying to get rid of the whole record—to bury it out of sight—or else are bowing their Lecompton Representatives into private life. In the Bucks and Lehigh district, Henry Chapman's renomination is demanded as essential to the success of the party, owing to his independent resistance of the Kansas policy of a majority of Congress. In Chester and Delaware, the champion of popular sovereignty, John Hickman, is admitted to be the only Democrat that can be elected. In Montgomery and part of Philadelphia, Owen Jones is pertinaciously begging for a re-nomination, assisted by the United States Marshal for the eastern district, who is most shamfully prostituting his office to help this double recreant into Congress for another term; but we hope that the democrats of Montgomery will resist this audacious appeal. In Berks J. Glancy Jones is opposed by the very flower of the Democracy, headed by the English organ of that party. Even in the Tenth Legion Mr. W. H. Dimmick is not safe, though backed by the recollection of an overwhelming majority. [We hope to see Colonel A. G. Brodhead, or General W. Lilly, of Carbon, of Mr. Dreer, of Monroe, running against this faithless Representative.] There is little hope for Paul Leidy in the Luzerne district; little for Reilly in the Franklin district, little for Ahl in the Cumberland district; and none at all for Gillis of the Clarion, or Dewart of the Schuylkill district. Montgomery has made his initial battle at the West, having carried his nomination with a rush. As to the Lecompton triumvirate from this city, if there is one out of the three sent back, we shall be astonished.

"Behold the picture, gentlemen Lecomptonites. Ponder upon it. Act upon it; and remember the only sensible action is to withdraw your beaten horses from the track, and so save their distance and their honor."

The Washington correspondent of Forney's *Press*, under the date of the 24th ult., draws rather a discouraging picture of the discord that now prevails, to an alarming extent, in their Democratic household, threatening its inevitable destruction and overthrow. Old Mr. Buchanan and his bribed hirelings, it appears, have not been successful in seducing all the good men in the country from an honest and *conscientious* support of the Truth. Money and patronage is powerful, we know, but from what this correspondent says, old Mr. Buchanan would have required at least a hundred millions of dollars more to have kept his party in line in all the States on his Kansas swindle.—The old man made good use of what he did find in the Treasury, but it was not near enough.—There are thousands of men in the Democratic ranks that are unpurchaseable and incorruptible and who will give the old man and his base advisers such a rebuke, this fall, that will be beneficial to future Administrations. As an evidence of it, we quote from Forney's correspondent:—

"Decidedly the aspect of the future is gloomy The Kansas affair has *not* united the South in favor of the administration. It has given new life to the Americans; it has excited deep indignation in the Democratic ranks in the South on account of the proscription it has given rise to; it has not destroyed Wise, and it has divided the Democrats in Maryland and in Delaware: In North Carolina D. K. McRae, a Democrat, is making a stump canvass for Governor, and is denouncing Lecompton: in Tennessee F. P. Stanton was warmly welcomed and praised for his hostility to Lecompton, while in Louisiana the bitterest strife is brewing between rival factions. In Missouri the two American members of Congress, Woodson and Anderson, who voted to Lecompton, are both in danger of being rejected by their own and the Democratic parties. In these districts anti-Lecompton Democrats are openly running. To crown all, there is a very strong sentiment growing up in the South in favor of the very principle for which Douglas has fought. I need not tell you of the Northern States. You can tell of these yourself. But it is said that Appleton, of the State Department, of the *Union*, &c., is extremely nervous about a Democratic State Convention which is to be held in the State of Maine on the last day of June. There is some opposition manifested in Maine, though Mr. Buchanan has pretty well cared for the gentlemen who have controlled the politics of that minority State for years past. They ought to put things right through."

The same correspondent, writes on the 1st inst., as follows:

Mr. Buchanan will pay a visit to Bedford this season, if his health will permit. You may rely on this. Gov. Floyd will bear him company, and Judge Black will come along afterwards. General G. W. Bowman is to be one of the *cortege*, and is to issue orders to re-elect Riley on the one hand, and to defeat Kennard on the other.

Strange news from Illinois! The paper called the Chicago *Union*, started to break down Douglas, and conducted alternately by Leib, Grund, & Co., has *deserted!* The editor, Mr. Seade, on the 27th of June, announced his hostality to the enemies of Douglas in a series of very able articles. Grund came to Chicago and found things in such a state that he fled in despair. Then he came here, then to Philadelphia, and you may rest assured, unless he is soon sent abroad, with a good salary, he will expose the whole concern. Mr. Buchanan is by no means enamored of Grund. He is quite sick of him, and finds him a sad, bad bargain.

Politics wax warm in Virginia; but Wise has the inside track. Mr. Letcher, who wants to be Governor on the anti-Wise platform, and who represents the anti-Wise feeling, is hotly opposed. His Ruffner scrape, in which it appears that he was a good Abolitionist in 1847, does him no good whatever.

Nimrod Strickland, of West Chester, the oldest and bitterest enemy of Mr. Buchanan in Chester county, backed by Senator Bigler, another old foe of the President, and a young man called Monaghan, are anxious to make favor with Mr. Buchanan by opposing John Hickman for congress. Strickland and Bigler have corresponded voluminously on this point. But the President is sick of proscription. He *will not* approve this war upon Mr. Hickman, and will not give Strickland *another* office for his over-zeal, quiet and cat-like as it is, in this matter. He sees that if his old foes in Chester are to be encouraged in this work, the example will extend to his old friends in Lancaster county—"over the border." The Chester county office-holders and office-seekers, here and elsewhere, will get orders to let Hickman alone. He is a "dangerous customer."

FOURTH OF JULY.

The 3d inst., Saturday, was generally observed in Bedford, in celebrating our national anniversary. The Bedford Riflemen, and the Engine Company, made a very good display.—The Riflemen, after parading, proceeded to the Hotel of Mr. John Hafer, where the Declaration was read in a clear and distinct manner, by R. D. Barclay, Esq. John H. Filler, Esq., then delivered an Oration. Mr. Filler is a popular and brilliant orator, and his oration was one of the best we have ever heard, abounding in deep research, and an intimate acquaintance with our early national history. He fully sustained his high reputation as an orator, and all were delighted and instructed with his effort.

The soldiers and citizens then sat down to one of the best repasts ever set before the people of our town. Mr. Hafer, in getting up affairs of this kind, cannot be surpassed.

After the ceremonies and dinner were over, the Riflemen proceeded to the Springs, where, by invitation of the President and managers, they partook of some refreshments, and then returned to town and were dismissed. There was no drunkenness, quarrelling, or accidents to mar the pleasures of the day.

BEDFORD SPRINGS.

In our paper to-day, will be found the advertisement of the Bedford Mineral Springs Company. The season has now actively commenced. The present week visitors have commenced coming in large numbers, and there is now quite a crowd there. The buildings have been completed, and the grounds beautified and adorned. These Springs are the most healthful, and the scenery the most pleasant and delightful, of any other watering place in the world. Let visiters come on, there is room enough for the accommodation of a large number.

Boarding Houses.—To visitors to the Springs, who prefer boarding in town, we have some of the very best boarding houses in the country. The large private boarding house of Mrs. Filler, is one of the best regulated and attended to, to be found anywhere. She spares no pains to render her guests comfortable.—The Hotels of Mrs. Cook, and Messrs. Hafer, Steckman, Horton and Brice, are all well conducted, every want of the visitor attended to, and they are capable of accommodating a large number of guests. In fact, we believe there is no other town in the State better supplied with good hotels.

Assembly.

Our friends in Somerset County have nominated George G. Walker, Esq., for Assembly. Mr. Walker is a first-rate man, and well qualified to fill the duties of a Legislator. He is one of the most popular men in that County and will run a strong vote, and, that he will be elected, no one doubts. He will receive the full party vote in Bedford County, as his opponent will be Mr. James Burns, who it is well known is decidedly unpopular.

James M. Reynolds, Esq., formerly of Bedford, but now of the U. S. Custom House, New York, is at present on a visit to his old home. Jim is one of the cleverest fellows in the country, and makes just such an officer as the national government needs and should always have.

Election.—The election of the Bedford Springs Company, on Monday last, resulted in the choice of Col. E. L. Anderson, as President, John H. Shoenberger and N. B. Hogg, Esqs., of Pittsburg, and Job Mann, A. King, W. T. Daugherty and John Cessna, Esqs., of Bedford, as Directors.

The Weather.—We had several warm days last week in which the thermometer stood at 95 and 96 deg. This is the hottest weather we have had for several years. The weather the past few days has been cooler and pleasanter.

Mineral Water.—Dr. F. C. Reamer, has opened out his mineral fountain, and is now prepared to furnish the good people with one of the coolest and most refreshing summer beverages in existence. We speak from experience.

The Harvest.—Farmers in this neighborhood have commenced harvesting. The rust and weevil, have attacked the wheat in some sections. The crop will be over a half one.

Hon Simon Cameron.—This distinguished gentleman, and Senator, arrived at the Bedford Springs on Tuesday last.

Illinois Politics.—The Republicans of Illinois seem to be thoroughly united in favor of the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, as their candidate for United States Senator to succeed Judge Douglas. Out of the hundred Republican county conventions which have been held in the State, resolutions in his favor have been adopted by ninety-five. Mr. Lincoln was always a leading Whig during the existence of that party, and is a reliable man.

Illinois.—Mr. Douglas' home organ, *The Chicago Times*, gives a list of *fifty-nine* journals in that State which repudiated the Lecompton test, *two* non-committal, and *six* who 'go in' for Buchanan. Of the latter one is edited by a Postmaster, one by a mail agent, one by a Lecomption nominee, one bought for $417, and two owned by Postmasters. The Editors of the two yet non committal *expect* to be appointed Postmasters.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

Below we copy an article on this subject from the Danville *Democrat*:

"Several leading papers, we observe, have suggested the name of Gen. Cameron, of this State, in connection with the next Presidency. They do so on the ground, that he combines the elements of strength and availability needed to carry us through the election successfully, and that his personal popularity will secure the "Old Keystone" for the Opposition in 1860, as did Mr. Buchanan's in 1856 for the Democracy.

There is much force in this suggestion—Pennsylvania was the battle ground in the last Presidential campaign. Every inch was hotly contested. Money, labor, and all the oratorical powers that could be commanded, were brought into requisition from every State in the Union, to influence the vote of Pennsylvania; and all, too, for the obvious reason, that without Pennsylvania neither party could be victorious. But notwithstanding these extraordinary efforts of the Democracy, the personal popularity of Mr. Buchanan, coupled with a natural and commendable State pride, was, after all, the great lever by which the victory was obtained. If this was the case with Mr. Buchanan, how more can we expect a similar result with Mr. Cameron, whose personal popularity among the people is proverbial, and whose whole life has been devoted to, and identified with the interests of the masses.—This is clearly shown by his repeated successes over party rules in his election to the United States Senate. Besides, he has always been the unwavering friend of a protective tariff, which question will again enter prominently into the next Presidential contest. Under these circumstances, we are not surprised that his name is brought forward in influential quarters for the high office of Chief Magistrate of the Republic—for, with Cameron in the lead, Pennsylvania may be set down as pretty safe for the Opposition,—and "as Pennsylvania goes, so goes the Union."

GENERAL CAMERON.

The Boston *Traveller*, in the course of an article in relation to the next Presidency, alludes thus handsomely to General Cameron, one of the Penna. Senators:

There is another Pennsylvanian, of opposite politics to those of Mr. Dallas, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Presidency, and who is a sort of Felix—his luck having been surprising. A few days since, the New York *Herald* spoke of Mr. Cameron, the same gentleman who got ahead of Col. Forney in the last Senatorial contest of Pennsylvania, as a man whom the Republicans might find it necessary to nominate, or "some such man" we think its words were. The idea is a shrewd one. Mr. Cameron is an abler man than most of those men who have been President of late years. He belongs to the State where, and by whose people, the next national contest, humanly speaking, will be decided, as the last contest was there decided. He stands well with the people, and has never had his name associated with anything that could be raked up to his damage. His experience in public life has been considerable, and his familiarity with affairs is such as to allow us to believe that he would be as successful as some others have been who made very fair chief magistrates. Whether he will be nominated is for time to determine, but the mention of his name in connection with the general subject is by no means an insignificant fact. The custom, for such we must regard it, of restricting a President to one term—no man having been re-elected since 1832, or nominated for re-election since 1840—has made the Presidential question a permanent one for all parties. Every fourth year we are to see some new men brought forward, and the other three years are passed in discussing who they shall be. This change was wrought a corresponding charge in our modes of politics, the full effects of which we are yet to learn.

Well Said.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* refused to publish a communication from a correspondent, recommending a candidate for office and makes the following very appropriate remarks:—

"We feel disposed to oblige any of our friends, political or otherwise; but we cannot lend our columns or influence to any man's political interests who is too penurious to patronize a journal of his party, although both wealthy and ambitious. There is too great a disposition on the part of politicians to make of journals stepping-stones to political favor, without a thought of the patronage which is necessary to give power to the influence they invoke. Indeed, nine-tenths of those who glide into position up the waves of politics, do it through the influence of their local journals, to which they have scarce contributed the pittance of a year's subscription. They seem to think it is a duty which a journal owes to every individual constituting a party, to further their claims, without thought of reciprocal obligations which the assumed position of each imposes."

A Devil Incarnate.—A wretch, named Arnold, murdered his wife near Jessamine, Kentucky, last week, under circumstances of horrid brutality. She had left him for his cruel treatment and instituted a suit for divorce and alimony against him. He watched her one day as she went with another lady to pick strawberries, and followed her—demanding that the suit should be withdrawn. He then threatened to kill her, and drew a revolver, when the woman in company fled. Horror stricken, she promised to live with him. He replied by telling her that she was lying, and immediately fired at her temple. She instantly sprang to him and begged for mercy. He refused. She then appealed for time to pray for her murderer.

This boon was granted, and a brief time spent in prayer for her husband, her children and herself. Arnold then grasped her with one arm, inexorable to all her supplications for mercy, fired at her three times, each ball taking effect in the head. The face was most frightfully disfigured by the wound and powder from the pistol. Not content with this, the incarnate fiend mutilated her person with a knife, and then piling brush upon it, left the scene. Meanwhile, the woman who fled told the story, and Arnold was pursued and arrested at his mother's house in the act of writing his will.

For the Inquirer.

WOODBERRY "LOCAL."

Woodberry, July 5, 1858.

Mr. Over:—The last few days have completely saturated the earth with wholesome rains, and vegetation (corn, oats, &c.,) has received an impetus which will tell favorably at the coming autumn. I am sorry to notice that the weevil has made its appearance here within the last two weeks, and has fearfully damaged the wheat crop; indeed, in some instances, almost entire fields have been blighted. I think the crop will not average a third of a full one. Hay up to this time has been cured in very good condition and in large quantities.

The heavy rains here on Friday night were accompanied by terrific lightning and thunder, the former doing more or less injury in various sections. The heaviest loss sustained, as far as heard from, was sustained by Daniel Miller, who had three head of horses killed. Loss about $300.

The "Fourth" was celebrated here on the 3d by the Sunday school scholars, teachers, friends, &c. All interested assembled at the Methodist Church at three o'clock, formed and marched to the grove below town, where the Declaration of Independence was read by Master Wm. Wilkinson, in a creditable manner, followed by speeches from Messrs. Durborrow and Rev. Wilkinson. A sumptuous repast was then offered up, of which all partook, evincing the highest imaginable satisfaction and delight.

The evening was spent in social gatherings at various private houses.

The citizens of Martinsburg "got up" a picnic party, which was highly creditable. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, and all appeared to enjoy themselves with "joys ecstatic trial," harmoniously, socially, delightfully. The military company turned out, "armed and equipped for parade," and made a very good appearance. About two o'clock in the afternoon, the artillery company were engaged in firing several salutes after the reading of the Declaration of Independence, when by some unforseen circumstance, the cannon was discharged while in the act of being reloaded, tearing off the hand of a young man named Lysinger, and lacerating the hand of another. It is presumed that the accident resulted from not having properly swabbed the cannon.

The Malone and Wilkes case, for the abduction of Miss Wilkes, had a hearing before Esq. Campbell, on Saturday, which resulted in binding Malone over for his appearance at the next term of the Blair County Court.

S. S.

The President and His Dinners.

"Index"—the industrious and observant correspondent of the New York *Tribune*—who enlightens the readers of that journal, in regard to men and affairs at Washington, thus accounts for the President excluding his political opponents from his dinner table:

"The papers seem to be very incredulous about the exclusion of Republicans from the Presidential mahogany. When Mr. Glancy Jones made the announcement in the House, he spoke by the card, for, probably with half a dozen exceptions, the fact is as much undisputed, as it forms a memorable era in the hospitalities of a mansion, from which political personalities have hitherto been proscribed since the foundation of the Government. Mr. Collamer, Mr. Hale, and one or two others of the Senate, were on the favored roll. All the rest were on the black list. As the Administration started with professions of retrenchment and reform, it was doubtless designed to illustrate the principle in the immediate practice of the White House. Every body knows, who has been unfortunate to go through that chilling and tedious ceremonial, that the dinners are "feeds" of thirty or forty plates, including some very unseemly Chatham street fluery. They are generally served by Gautier at about $5 a head on State occasions. Now aggregating the Republicans of the two Houses, and allowing for the select few who were called, and it will be seen that about $535 were saved to the Executive exchequer in this single item for one session. Extend the practice to the end of the term, and $2,140 would be economized for an ovation in Lancaster on the 5th of March, 1861. This estimate is exclusive of wine, which at a moderate price for moderate drinkers, would run up some $400 more for the whole term, adopting $1 per bottle as the average cost. The President only intended to prove by his personal experience that reform was practicable, and to show the Secretary of the Treasury how the finances might be administered with judicious discrimination. No body is ungenerous enough to suppose that he could be actuated by any other motive, and it has excited painful emotion in court circles, to discover that some other construction has been placed upon a policy which was suggested by the purest considerations of commendable economy."

It is pleasant to observe some show of retrenchment about Washington, although it may redound only to the pecuniary advantage of its occupant. The government funds not being Mr. Buchanan's private property, are given over to the care of the political leeches, who subsist on and grown rich by their democracy. Our President knows how to take care of Number One, if he is ignorant of the science of government and destitute of the good breeding which marks a gentleman.—*Pitts. Gaz.*

An Old Joker.—If Mr. Buchanan were not so heartless and careless with regard to the rights and wants of the people, we could laugh at his jokes. In a recent message to Congress he said:

'The habit of extravagant expenditures, fostered by a large surplus in the Treasury, must now be corrected, or the country will be involved in serious financial difficulties.'

This after running the expenses of the Government up to a hundred millions, and the treasury empty. His facetious namesake, Geo. Buchanan, never perpetrated a richer jest than that.

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, says:

"One of the Administration papers in Pennsylvania speaks very despondingly of the prospects of its party in that State. It evidently thinks them blue as indigo, as blue as the sky, as blue as a Highlander's naked legs in the winter, as blue as a dead man's nose, almost as blue as Mr. Buchanan's old federalism."

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

Man Killed by a Woman in Defence of Her Husband.

From the Platte (Missouri) Argus of June 10.

On Saturday night the City Marshal was aroused from bed to go to a house on the northern extremity of Leavenworth street.

Here was a horrible sight. Sitting up in bed was a man by the name Branham, his face brused up, his shirt covered with blood, and his wife, a young, good-looking woman, in much distress, and attending to his bruises.—About twenty feet from the back door, in the garden, lay the dead body of Hugh Wilson, his features scarcely recognizable, his forehead smashed in, and the blood and brains oozing out profusely, a large and bloody club by his side, with which the woman, wife of Branham, said she had done the deed in defence of her husband. The plain story that the two told was that Wilson (intoxicated) had forced the lock of the back door, had jerked Branham out of bed and dragged him out into the garden. The wife flew to her husband's assistance with a club, and, by dint of well directed blows, made of Wilson the most horrible corpse one could well look on.

STATEMENT OF MRS. MARY BRANHAM.

Myself and husband had retired to bed, when some one broke into the house and came to the bed before we could get up. The man seized my husband and dragged him out, striking at and beating him. He called to me for help; said that the man was trying to wring off his neck. I could not get hold of any thing except a piece of board, the same now in court. With this I ran up to my husband, and found him down with a strong man resting one knee on his breast and striking him very severe blows. As I got in striking distance the man was making an attempt to wring off the neck of my husband, who seemed to be almost helpless. I immediately struck him with the stick, and did not cease until his hold upon my husband's head was relaxed. I struck him with nothing but the stick. My husband had been sick in bed for a week previous, and was almost as helpless as a child. I struck to save my husband's life, and believe he would have been killed in a few minutes if I had not struck.

DECISION OF THE JUSTICES.

"We the undersigned Justices, agree unanimously that the homicide committed by Mary Branham on Hugh Wilson was justifiable, and she is discharged from custody."

AN OCEAN TRIP IN A BALLOON.—J. Steiner, of Harrisburg, Pa., proposes to cross the Atlantic in a baloon, one hundred feet in diameter. He says in a letter to the Telegraph:

I am satisfied in my own mind that with such an apparatus I could cross the Atlantic in 75 hours, and the whole cost would not be more than $20,000. The balloon, net and value, would weigh about 2,000 pounds, and the boat and rigging 3 tons and a half—this will leave about 8 tons ascending power, for provisions, passengers and ballast. It would require three good ocean navigators, and one astronomer, besides myself. I would suggest N. York as the starting point and am certain I would strike within 200 miles of any given distance in Europe. I would suggest May as the time for making the experiment, and would make the attempt in 1859 if I could get the government or others to assist me.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.—The great eruption of Mount Vesuvius, noticed in the Vanderbilt's news, appears to have been foreboding since May last. There has been no flow of lava since 1855, the upper mountain having been very quiet for some time. The first and most dreadful eruption of Vesuvius was in the year 70, when Pompeii and Herculanæum were buried in the burning lava, and more than a quarter of a million of human beings perished. In 1331 the town of Terre del Greco, then having four thousand inhabitants, was entirely destroyed, together with much of the surrounding country. There were also terrible eruptions in 1759, 1767, and in 1794, making the thirty-fifth since the time Pompeii was buried, and the second time that Terra del Greco was burned. At this time the top of the mountain fell in, leaving the crater nearly two miles in circumference. There have been several eruptions since, but none of the magnitude of the present.

A NICE QUESTION.—Some few weeks ago, the Fulton, Mo., Telegraph, having stated as a piece of news, that the Governor of Missouri, R. M. Stewart, had been flogged in a brawl at Jefferson city, by a man named Vandiver, the St. Louis Republican indignantly denied and denounced it as a scandalous lie. The officious defence of the Governor has proved rather unfortunate for him, as the editor of the Telegraph, feeling his honor at stake, has gone to work and fortified his veracity by proofs showing that the governor had really been flogged. Capt. Vandiver himself says that he 'did knock the Governor down, and named his licks upon him' (if anybody knows what that means) but that, both of them being on a spree at the time, they made it up and parted as friends.—Dignified potentate, that Governor Stewart.

A RIGHTEOUS VERDICT.—At a recent term of the Federal Court of the United States, Pontotoc, Mississippi, the father of Nancy Wilson, of Virginia, a young lady of about sixteen years old, obtained a judgment of $40,000 damages against Robert Wilson, of Mississippi, who was and is a married man, for decoying his daughter away from home. It is said that the defendant has transferred his property, so that nothing can be made out of him, although at the time he committed the deed he was a wealthy man.—*Memphis Bulletin.*

SEVEN YEAR FLOODS.—The western waters were very high in '36 and '37. Seven years after, in '44, and in seven years again, in '51 and then again in '58 we have a great flood.—The superstitious can now exercise their talents upon the magical number *seven*. We are told that the Indians of the West held such a tradition also of a seven year flood.—*Louisville Journal.*

Henry Brooks, the last surviving officer of the Kane Arctic Expedition, died at the Navy Yard, New York, on Tuesday, from sunstroke.

A slight shock of an earthquake was experienced in several parts of Connecticut, on Tuesday night a week, being the second in 200 years.

A HERD OF COWS IN THE AIR.—The recent whirlwind at, and in the vicinity of Colesville, Maryland, was the most singular phenomenon, according to accounts, we have ever read. The Rockville *Journal* says that there issued from it a black smoke which darkened the atmosphere. One gentleman saw a herd of cows apparently up in the air, and there is every reason to believe that they were blown a quarter of a mile. It is said that the horizon was filled with fragments of clothes, shingles, limbs, etc. It rushed on at this rate till it reached the Patuxent river, and there its course was suddenly arrested.

TELEGRAHHIC UNION OF FOUR CONTINENTS.—Should the Atlantic Telegraph be completed, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America will be brought into electric communication with each other, and a remarkable progress will have been made towards the civilized *unity* of the human race. From Newfoundland there is telegraphic communication with New Orleans, distant 3,710 miles, following the course of the wire, and when the Atlantic cable is laid, direct communication can be obtained with Constantinople thus uniting the four continents.

COMPLIMENTARY, BUT NOT PROFITABLE.—A Southern Methodist minister, detailing his experience on a certain circuit, counted twenty-six children that were named after him, and added that during the year he received as compensation for his labors $13.

'ANGELS' ON THE WING.—In the last thirty days no less than nineteen wives, flying from their husbands, have passed over the Buffalo and State Line railroad. So says a Buffalo paper.

See advertisement of Dr. Sandford's LIVER INVIGORATOR in another column.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, July 6.

FLOUR.—The sales include 900 bbls. Ohio and 600 bbls. Howard Street Super at $4.37½; 100 bbls. Ohio Extra at $4.62½; 100 bbls. do at $4.75, and 100 bbls. very choice Howard Street do. at $5.25 per bbl. Howard Street and Ohio Super closed steady at $4.37½, and we quote City Mills do. as before, at $4 25 per bbl. There was, however, nothing done in the latter description. We quote Extra Flour today at $4.62½a$4.75 for Ohio, $4.75a$5.25 for Howard Street, and $5a$5.25 per bbl. for City Mills.—Rye Flour may be quoted at $3 37½a $3.50, and Corn Meal at $3.25 for Country $3.50a$3.75 per bbl. for City, and $3 80 per bbl. for Brandywine.

GRAIN.—Grain continues inactive but for all descriptions prices are pretty well sustained, The receipts this morning included 3,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn and about 10,000 bushels Oats. A part of the Wheat offered was of the new crop, and sales of some 700 bushels new white were reported at 126a135 cts. The parcels sold were of good quality and in fine order. We quote old Wheat as before at 100a105 cts. for red, and 112a120 cts. for white, the outside quotations being for prime lots. White Corn was rather dull this morning but yellow do. was in good demand White sold at 68a69 cts. for inferior, 73 cts. for good, and yellow at 76a77 cts. for good to prime.—There was no Rye at Market. We quote it nominal at 65a68 cts. for Maryland, and 73a74 cts. for Pennsylvania. Oats were very dull to-day and only a few of the lots offered were sold. We quote them at 27a33 cts. for common to good Virginia, 33a35 cts. for Maryland and 36a38 cts. for Penna.

DIED.

On the 2d inst., in the upper end of Friends Cove, Mr. GEORGE MOCK, aged 68 years and 7 months.

On the 19th of May last, at the residence of her grandfather, R. Kurtz, in Bedford Tp., of scarlet rash, SARAH M. HULL, aged 11 years, 6 months and 19 days.

STOP AND LOOK AT

THE GREAT BARGAINS!

THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME!!

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN respectfully present their sincere thanks to their numerous friends and patrons, for their very kind and liberal patronage, since opening the

NEW STORE,

and respectfully beg leave to announce, that they are now receiving and opening the second supply of new

SUMMER GOODS,

embracing a large and attractive assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

adapted to the present and approaching season, together with a general assortment of Groceries, Queensware, Cutlery, Hats, Caps and Bonnets,

BOOTS and SHOES.

A large and varied assortment of D. Rodney King & Co.'s Philadelphia made, Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' fine Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Ties &c.

Having purchased our goods at the very lowest possible cash prices, we are prepared to offer greater inducements than ever. Come in and see, and we will take great pleasure in showing our goods, whether you wish to buy or not.

Bedford, July 9, 1858.–3m.

Bedford Springs.

THIS well-known and delightful summer Resort is now opened for the reception of visitors, and will be kept open until the 1st of October.

The new and spacious Buildings erected last year are now fully completed, and the whole establishment has been furnished in superior style, and the accommodations will be of a character not excelled in any part of the United States.

The Hotel will be under the management of Mr. A. G. ALLEN, whose experience, corteous manners and attention to his guests, give the amplest assurance of comfort and kind treatment.

The Company have made extensive arrangements to supply dealers and individuals with "Bedford Water," by the barrel, carbog, and in bottles, at the following prices, at the Springs, viz:

For a barrel (mulberry)	$4 00
Do (oak)	3 00
½ Do (mulberry)	3 00
¼ Do (oak)	2 00
Carboy, 10 gallons,	2 25
Bottles, ½ pint per dozen,	1 50

The barrels are all carefully prepared, so that purchasers may depend upon receiving the Water fresh and sweet.

All communications should be addressed to THE BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS CO.,

July 9, 1858.–f. Bedford, Pa.

TO INVALIDS.

Dr. Hardman, Analytical Physician.

Physician for diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart, formerly Physician to the CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL, also to INVALIDS RETREAT.

Author of "Letters to Invalids," Editor of the "Medical Stethyscope," &c.,

AUGUST APPOINTMENT.

BEDFORD, "WASHINGTON HOUSE,"

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11TH.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Larryngitis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by medical Inhalation, lately used in the Bromton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies is to get at the disease in the direct manner. All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are the antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines.—The reason that consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they had never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and yet they were so administered that they should act constitutionally, exending immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unmolested. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It dees not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

OTHER DISEASES TREATED.—In relation to the following seases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation. I usually find them promptly curable.

Prolapsus and all other forms of female complaints, irregularities, and weakness.

Palpitation and other forms of Heart Disease Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomach and bowels, &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease. No charge for consultation.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.

July 8, 1858.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS Michael Putt, late of Liberty Township, Bedford County, died, seized of the following real estate, viz: Two tracts of land, situate in Liberty Township, aforesaid, one thereof the mansion tract, containing one hundred and thirty-seven acres and allowance, with a dwelling house, barn, grist mill, saw mill, and other improvements thereon erected, adjoining lands of Henry Putt, —— Fockler and others. One other tract, adjoining the above, containing ten acres, with a tenant house and stable thereon—leaving a widow named Elizabeth, and issue ten children, to wit:

Jacob, since dead, having conveyed his share to the petitioner, Samuel, residing in Illinois, Catharine, intermarried with William Figart, the petitioner, William Putt, Elizabeth, intermarried with Henry Savits, Mary, intermarried with George Russell, Joseph Putt, Rosanna, intermarried with David Russell, Sarah and Susan Putt, the last named yet in her minority.

Notice is therefore given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the said premises, on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, 1858.

WM. S. FLUKE, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, July 2, '58.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS Wm. Iimes, late of Southampton Township, Bedford County, died seized of the following described real estate, to wit: The mansion tract, containing about four hundred and seventy acres, adjoining lands of Thomas Leasure, Joseph Bennett, Geo. Bartholow, John Rennet and others. One other tract, containing about 150 acres, adjoining lands of Hezekiah Tewell, George Tewell, David Housail and others. One other tract containing about 60 acres, adjoining lands of Wesley Perdew, and the next described tract and others.—Also, the undivided one-third part of a tract containing four hundred and seventy-four acres or thereabouts, adjoining lands of Joseph Bennett, Wesley Perdew, and the last above described tract, all situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County—leaving issue eight heirs to wit:

William M. Iimes, Isaac Iimes, John Iimes, now dead, leaving two children, Mary and Sarah Iiams, the last of whom is a minor, and has no guardian, Richard Iams, who is now in Allegheny Co., Pa., Moses and Aaron Iams, the petitioners, and Jacob and Henry Iiams. All except Richard reside in Bedford County.

Notice is therefore given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the said premises, on Wednesday, the 28th day of July, 1858, when and where all parties interested may attend if they think proper.

WM. S. FLUKE, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, July 2, '58.

Notice of Inquisition.

THE heirs and legal representatives of Mrs. Sophia Mower, late of Colerain Township, dec'd, viz: Eliza, intermarried with Elijah Weaver, in the State of Ohio, Rebecca, intermarried with Joshua Filler, Nancy, intermarried with Jacob Noss, in Wood County, Ohio, Sarah, intermarried with Emanuel J. Diehl, and Elizabeth, intermarried with Levi Kegg, are hereby notified that an Inquisition to value and appraise the real estate of said dec'd, viz. a house and lot in the Borough of Rainsburg, adjoining Joshua Filler and others, will be held on the premises, on Monday, the 26th day of July, inst., when and where all may attend who see proper.

WM. S. FLUKE, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, July 2, '58.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to distribute the money in the hands of John Cessna, Esq., administrator of the estate of Abraham Sparks, dec'd, among creditors and heirs, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Thursday, the 22d day of July, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JNO. P. REED, *Auditor.*

July 2, 1858.

350,000 BRICK WANTED.

THE School Directors of Bedford Borough will receive proposals from this date to the 15th of July inst., for THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND good building brick, one-half to be delivered this fall, and the other half next spring, not later than the first of June. Clay to be furnished by the Directors if desired, but everything else by the maker of the brick.

July 2, 1858.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or nigh at Dr. Harry's, Drug Store.

Bazin' and Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief Cologne Water, &c., at Dr. Harry's.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD.

18 58.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY JUNE 8th, 1858, TWO PASSENGER TRAINS A DAY EACH WAY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.) WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

BETWEEN HUNTINGDON and HOPEWELL,

Leaving HUNTINGDON at 7.50 A. M., and 5.30 P. M.

—RETURNING—

Leave HOPEWELL at 10.50 A. M. and 8.00 P. M.

Arrive at HUNTINGDON at 1.14 P. M, and 10.10 P. M.

Connecting at Huntingdon with Trains East and West on PENN'A. RAIL ROAD.

Connecting at HOPEWELL with Stages for BEDFORD SPRINGS, BLOODY RUN, SCHELLSBURG, &c.

The Trains on SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH will enable persons to spend the day at COALMONT, BROAD TOP CITY, or the MINES, and return to HOPEELL, same day.

For further information inquire at the Office of the Company at Huntingdon.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE, *Superintendent.*

June 11, 1858.–5t

NOTICE.

GEORGE B. AMICK, surviving partner of the late firm of GEO. B. AMICK & BROTHER, notifies all persons interested, that the books of said firm remain in his hands for settlement, and that circumstances demand an immediate closing up of the business of said firm. Persons indebted or having settlements to make, are therefore requested to call on the subscriber without delay.

St. Clairsville, June 11, 1858.–tf.

The subscriber will continue the *mercantile business* at the *old stand*, where he will be happy to meet and supply the wants of his friends and customers at all times. He will receive in a couple of weeks a new supply of seasonable goods, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. GEO. B. AMICK.

Alcinda W. Smith, vs. Wm. Smith. } No. 23, August Term, 1858, in the Common Pleas of Bedford Co.

Alias Subpœna on Libel for Divorce.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Defendant in the above case that a Subpœna and alias Subpœna on Libel for Divorce has been issued, the last of said writs is returnable 30th August, 1858, and that the said Defendant is required to appear on or before said day and answer to the complaint of the Pl intiff as provided for by act of Assembly.

WM. S. FLUCK, *Sheriff.*

June 11, 1858.

BEDFORD

Machine Shop!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils, of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

Four and Six Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superiors for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, and shaker of the best kind, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working. This machine has no superior any where. THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind. TWO AND THREE HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers.

HILL SIDE PLOUGHS,

of a very superior pattern to any in use in this country. SINGLE AND DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOUGHS, WITH STEEL SHOVELS.

CULTIVATORS,

Peckham's New York FIVE-HOED STEEL POINT EXPANDING CULTIVATOR; Rogers Pittsburg patent STEEL TOOTH EXPANDING CULTIVATOR, for working corn, or seeding in grain, Fanning Mills, Horse Rakes Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows, made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my machines and Ploughs, made at the Foundry of Mr. Michael Bunnan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability *BLACKSMITHING* done to order. All my work warrented to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES, *Machinist.*

Bedford, May 7, 1858.–8m

DR. J. P. ASHCOM,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has located permanently at Hopewell, Bedford County, Pa., in the practice of medicine, and solicits the patronage of the citizens of Town and Country, he can be found at all times at Capt. Beckwith's Hotel, or at his office, lately occupied by Dr. H. A. Dorsey, dec'd, unless professionally engaged.

Hopewell, June 11, 1858.–6*

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE, AT Rayshill, Bedford County, Pa.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will expose to sale, on the premises, at the public house of Wm. Snell, on Rayshill, in East Providence Township, on

FRIDAY, the 6th day of AUGUST, next,

the undivided interest of Daniel and Catharine Manspeaker in the real estate of which Jacob Snell died seized, being the same upon which the said Wm. Snell now resides, containing one hundred acres, more or less, lying on each side of the turnpike, and having thereon erected a large *TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE*, Frame Stable, and other buildings.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS—Cash at the confirmation of the sale.

O. E. SHANNON, *Guardian, &c.*

July 2, 1858–4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the estate of Henry Shuters, late of Liberty Township, dec'd., have been granted by the Register of Bedford County, to the undersigned of James Creek, Huntingdon County. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims will please present them without delay, properly authenticated for payment.

THOMAS NORRIS, Adm'r.

July 1st 1858.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR,

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The *stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at ault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the *Liver*—having ceased to do its duty. For the disease of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the causes of the disease, and effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

☞ One dose of two tea-spoonsful will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

One dose taken often will prevent the recurrence of bilious atttacks while it relieves all painful feelings.

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all yellowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while summer and bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms, while for worms in children, there is no safer or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails*.

A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor. ☞ Mix Water in the Mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

The Liver Invigorator

Is a great scientific Medical Discovery, and is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as it by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of *Liver* Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common headache, all of which are the result of a *Diseased Liver*.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in Bedford by Dr. B. F. HARRY, and retailed by all Druggists.

June 11, 5858.–zz.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF RICH GLOSSY HAIR Completely Preserved TO THE GREATEST AGE.

And who that is gray would not have it restored to former color or bald but would have the growth restored, or troubled with dandruff and itching but would have it removed, or troubled with scrofula, scald head, or other eruptions, but would be cured, or with sick head ache, (neuralgia) but would be cured. It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this, see circular and the following.

ANN ARBOR, November 5, 1856

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir; I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been so often cheated by quackery and quack nostrums, hair dyes, &c. I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one loudly trumpeted quack remedies, until I met you in Lawrence county some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles, her hair was restored nearly to its original beautiful brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon, and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative, with the happiest effects; therefore, my skepticism and doubts in reference to its character and value are entirely removed; and I can and do most cordially and confidentially recomend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray (by reason of sickness or age,) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and gratefully yours, SOLOMON MANN

FRIEND WOOD; It was a long time after I saw you at Blissfield before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, as the surest test of its power.—It has done all that you assured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it.

Again, very respectfully and truly, yours, SOLOMON MANN.

CARLYLE, ILL, June 28, 1852.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

S. BREESE, ex-Senator, U. S.

O. J. Wood & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by Dr. Harry.

And sold by all good Druggists.

July 2, 1858.—3m.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that my wife Catharine has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, and I do hereby forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

JOHN C. CHRIST.

Union Tp., June 25, 1858.–3t

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

SINCE the charter has been granted for the "Bedford Rail Road," the citizens of Bedford have been much excited and interested upon the subject. This interest is not confined to the citizens of town, but extends throughout the country, and *crowds are daily rushing to Rupp's New and Handsome Store*, in *Anderson's Row*, where a *large* and *attractive assortment* of *beautiful Spring* and *Summer Goods*, are opening, which will be sold cheaper than ever offered before in this place.

The stock consists in part of

Robes de Shawn	*Barage de Laines,*
Robes a Quille,	*Lavillus,*
Organdie Lawns,	*White & printed Berlhants,*
Challies,	*Plain and Figured Swiss*

Latest Style Lawn Robes for $1,50.

Mohair Mixture for 18¾ cents per yard.

De Laines of all descriptions from 6¼ to 25 per yard.

Lawns of various styles for 6¼ cts. per yard.

An extensive assortme t of beautiful prints ranging from 4 to 12½ cents per yard.

Muslins of all *prices and qualities.*

A large assortment of *Ladies* and *Misses*, Gloves and *Hosiery* from the *low figure of 5 cts. up.*

Pure linen *Handkerchiefs* for 5 cts., and a *full* and *complete assortment* of *LADIES DRESS GOODS* generally.

A large and well selected assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS,

Consisting in part of

Black French and English Cloths,
Blue do do do.
Olive do do do.
Black Cassimeres.
Black Doe Skins.
Fancy French and American Cassimeres.

VESTINGS.

Grenadines, plain and figured.
Radzemiro do do.
Velvets do do.

and a great variety of Marsielles Vestings.

Fancy Silk and Lawn Neck Ties, from 6¼ cents to 62½ cents.

A complete assortment of *Ladies* and *Misses* BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS. Also a large assortment *Mens* BOOTS and SHOES.

My assortment of GROCERIES *can't be beat.*

Brown Sugar for	6¼	cts	per pound
First rate Brown Sugar for	8	"	" "
Extra do do "	10	"	" "
White Sugar for 12½, 14 and	15	"	" "
First Rate Rio Coffee for	12½	"	" "
Extra do do "	15	"	" "
No. 1 Java do "	15	"	" "
Best N. O. Molasses "	12½	"	" quart.
Good Syrup do "	12½	"	" "
Extra do do "	18¾	"	" "
Good Corn Brooms for a *dime.*			
Bacon by the pound.			

☞ All of which will be sold *cheaper* than the *cheapest*. Don't forget to call at *RUPP'S NEW STORE*, in *Anderson's Row*, one door east of Cessna & Shannon's office, and opposite the Gazette office.

G. W. RUPP.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

CANDLES.

ADAMANTINE and Tallow Mould Candles, for sale by

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN. New Store, No. 1, Cheapside.

June 18, 1858.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Commissioners' Office, in Bedford, from this date until the 3d day of July, next, for the erection of a new Bridge over Bobbs Creek, at Henry Ickes' in St. Clair Township, to be constructed on the same plan as the present bridge, excepting the carriage-way, which is to be twelve instead of fourteen feet wide.

By order of the Commissioners.

H. NICODEMUS, Clerk.

Commissioners' Office, June 18, 1858.

KEEP IT

BEFORE THE LADIES!

THE largest assortment of fashionable Parasols in Bedford. Bought *for net cash*, and sold at a small advance, by,

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.

May 28. New Store, No. 1, Cheap side.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail *at our expense* to any part of the country.

N. B. Music nged to order.

SHRYOCK & SMITH, *Chambersburg.*

March 7, 1857.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY, Rainsburg, Pa.

THE Summer Term will open August 5th. Fall Term, October 21st, 1858, and Winter Term, January 18th, and Spring Term, April 5th, 1859. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of

W. W. BRIM, A. B., *Principal.*

N. B. Students coming to this institution will be conveyed from Bedford free of charge, on the 4th of August, by addressing a letter to Mr. Saml. Williams, of Rainsburg.

June 4, 1858.–zz.

Executors' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County, to the subscribers, on the last will and testament of John Wertz, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims on said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY WERTZ,
JOHN J. WERTZ.
Executors.

June 18, 1858.–f

NOTICE.

THE partnership hetofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BARNDOLLAR & ASHCOM has been dissolved this day by the mutual consent of said parties. The notes, books and accounts are in the hands of G. R. Barndollar, who is authorized to settle up the business.

Woodbery, Pa., June 29, 1858. } G. R. BARNDOLLAR, C. W. ASHCOM.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, Susannah, has left my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation, this is to warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

JOSEPH O. BLACKBURN.

Napier Tp., July 2, 1858.–6*

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary, on the last Will and Testament of John Claar, late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Borough, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd, to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement

JOSEPH CLAAR, *Executor.*

June 11, 1858.

Hummel's

Premium Essence of Coffee.

COFFEE made by it will have a more delicate and finer flavor, and will be much more wholesome. It will also be clear without requiring anything to clarify it. For sale by

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.

New Store, No. 1, Cheapside.

June 18, 1858.

1858. NEW STORE! 1858.

NEW GOODS
FOR
Spring and Summer, 1858!

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN,

ANNOUNCE to their friends and the public, that they are now receiving from Philadelphia and New York, and opening out in their newly fitted up room formerly, occupied by Rupp & Oster, an entirely

New and Brilliant Stock

Of desirable new style, French, British and American

DRY GOODS,

embracing a large and general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY ARTICLES, comprising in part,

RICH FANCY DRESS SILKS, RICH GLOSSY BLACK SILKS, MADONA AND LAVELLA CLOTHS, ROBE A'QUILLA, OR SIDE STRIPES, DE LAINE ROBES, ORGANDIE ROBES, GINGHAM ROBES, LAWN ROBES, FRENCH DUCALS, LAWNS AND GINGHAMS, WHITE AND PRINTED FRENCH BRILLIANTS JACONETS AND LAWNS NEW SPRING STYLES DE LAINES, CHALLIES, GINGHAMS AND PRINTS, BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, JEANS, COTTONADES, &c., &c.,

Together with a choice assortment of

Fresh Family Groceries,

Queensware, Cutlery, HATS, CAPS and BONNETS,

BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS.

Having purchased our goods LOW FOR CASH, we are prepared to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS. We will sell exceedingly

CHEAP FOR CASH,

OR APPROVED SIX MONTHS' CREDIT.

Come and see for yourselves, and be convinced, whether you wish to buy or not. No trouble to show goods.

☞All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bedford, April 23, 1858.

NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and customers that they have just opened a very large and general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting in part as follows:

Silks, Challies, Alpacas, Delaines, Lawns, Barages, Brilliants, French and American Chintzes, Ginghams, Gloves, Collars, Hosiery, &c., &c

SHAWLS and MANTILLAS,

Cloths.	Cassimeres,	Vestings,
Muslins,	Drillings,	Tickings,
Ky. Jeans,	Linens,	Sheetings,
Cottonades,	Flannels,	Cassinetts,
Nankeens,	Cambrics,	Checks,

CHEAP CARPETS,

White and Colrd Carpet Chain, Floor Oil Cloths, Matting and Rugs, Boots, Shoes. Hats and Caps, also a large supply of fashionable

Ready-Made Clothing,

Also, a full stock of GROCERIES, WOODENWARE, &c.

Having selected our goods with great care, we are enabled to offer our customers

VERY GREAT BARGAINS

for CASH—all kinds of Country Produce—or on a credit of six months to punctual dealers.

An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

LATEST NEWS FROM KANSAS,

REED & MINNICH'S STORE.

THE very last arrival of SRING & SUMMER GOODS—bought at the right time, and in the right manner, to ensure fabrics worth buying and at fair prices—REED & MINNICH deal not in humbugs, clap traps or *bails*, but on actual inspection, you will find a heavy stock of

AMERICAN & FOREIGN GOODS,

of a very superior quality, and to be had at prices gratifying to the purchaser and remunerative to the seller. Reed & Minnich will have nothing to do with giving some goods away, and putting the "Tariff" on somewhere else—good merchandise always ensures sales at living prices. *Come and See*, bring your CASH AND PRODUCE, and if you do not get cheap goods say there is no truth in this advertisement.

Dry Goods,—Dress Silks, Robe a Quillas, Madonas, Organdy Lawns, Delaines, Calicoes.

Dress Goods, and Trimmings, in great Variety, Bonnets, Ribbons. Gloves, Hosiery, French and American Cloths and Cassimeres, Summer Clothes and Jeans, Woolen and Canton Flannels, Sheetings, Muslins, Linens, for all purposes, Twillings, drillings, &c.

Queensware and Glassware,

an assortment unequalled in Bedford.

Boots and Shoes.

Reed & Minnich know how to buy boots and shoes of all styles. *Call and See.* They will speak for themselves.

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

Sugars, of different qualities and prices, *Syrups, Molasses*, and every article in this line

We cannot enumerate all our goods. Call and we will show you free of charge, and feel happy to do so. Call and you will find yourself at the right place to buy.

May 7, 1858.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of Jacob Heltzell, late of Bedford Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to the subscriber, residing in Bedford Township.

DANIEL HELTZELL, *Adm'r.*

June 4, 1858.

BEDFORD ACADEMY.

The Summer session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, April 21st.

The efficient County Superintendent of the Public Schools, Rev. H. Heckerman, will assist in the instruction of youth during the coming quarter. Persons, therefore, wishing to pursue a course of study with the view of preparing themselves to teach in our Common Schools, will enjoy rare advantages in connection with this Institution.

GEORGE W. AUGHINBAUGH,
April 9, 1858. Principal.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instruments. Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds, French, German and American Lithographs and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 7, 1857.

BAZAR! BAZAR!

HAVE you called at the LADIES, BAZAR in Anderson's Row!

MRS. H. D. PEUGH has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a handsome assortment of ladies and children's fancy goods. Have you seen them?

Her millenery is not to be surpassed in beauty and elegance of style—and at prices astonishingly cheap.

BONNETS,

White and colored, some as low as 37½ cts—Ladies, Misses, and children's Jockey caps, exquisitely nice and new in style,

French and American Flowers,

a large assortment; not to be excelled in quality and cheapness—Ribbons, without number, of various styles and color—Ladies Head Dresses—Dress Caps, and numerous kinds of useful and fancy articles for ladies toilet

Dress Goods,

consisting in part of Robes, challies, Barage de Laines Ducals, Robes a Quilla—Robe Lawns, for $1.25, French muslins—&c., &c.

Silks—Black and Fancy colored Silks, various styles—also handsome Shawls, Mantillas, Lace Capes, Dusters, &c., &c.

Embroideries,

Such as colars, sleeves, Infants waits and a superior lot of French setts, Handkerchiefs—Edgings, Laces, and Flouncings.

Calicoes and Cottons of all descriptions. Ginghams, ranging in prices from, six, eight, ten, twelve and twenty five cents per yard.

Hosiery—Gloves, Mitts, &c., &c.

Carpet Bags, Traveling Baskets, Toys, Perfumery, and *Jewelry*.

A large assortment of Ladies and childrens shoes, purchased at reduced prices—Ladies slippers at 50 cts, fine lasting Gaiters at $1,25. Other styles corresponding in price. Call and examine for yourself.

Mrs. H. D. PEUGH, would embrace this opportunity to render to the Public, her thanks for the liberal patronage she has received, and hopes by a constant effort to please to merit a continuance of the same.

May 7, 1858.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm name of Blymire & Hartley, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books, notes and accounts are in the hands of Wm. Hartley, who is hereby authorized to settle the same. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Blymire & Hartley, will save costs by paying up, before the Books and notes are placed in the hand of a collector.

March 26, 1858.

Great Arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUST received and on hand, the best assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES** that could be selected for the citizens of Bedford, and strangers visiting the place, 1 door south of Minnick's Confectionary Store, on Juliana Street.

Mens' Grained Water-Proof long legged Boots, Mens' thick sole eastern made long legged Boots, Mens' Kip and coarse Heavy Boots, Gents' Fine Calf double sole Boots, Gents' Oxford Ties, Gents' Congress Gaiters, Mens' Heavy city made Brogans, Ladies' Morocco Boots, Ladies' Goat Heel Boots, Womens' Calf heavy winter Boots; Misses' and Childrens' Boots in variety, Boys' Boots of all kinds, size, and description.

CAPS, in variety, will be always kept on hand.

Persons wishing to purchase good Boots and Shoes will please give me a call before buying elsewhere.

ADAM FERGUSON.

Oct. 2, 1857.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857,

UNION HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

Glue Manufactory.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they are engaged in manufacturing a superior article of glue, at different prices, at their residence in Snakespring Valley, two miles east of Bloody Run, and are prepared to fill promptly all orders. All in want of this article can have their orders attended to by addressing the undersigned at Bloody Run.

The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of tanners' fleshings, and those having any for sale, can dispose of them by applying as above.

In connection with their glue manufactory, they also carry on the weaving business, and will weave coverlets and carpets on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

MORRIS RICHTER & SON.

April 16, 1858.–3m.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King Co., doing business at Lemnos Iron Works, in Hopewell Township Bedford County, is dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY S. KING,

Nov. 27, 1857.–tf. JAMES MADARA.

THE business of manufacturing iron at Lemnos Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has perchased all the interest of his late partner James Madara in the books, property and effects, belonging to the late firm of Madara King & Co.

Nov. 27, 1857.–tf. HENRY S. KING.

PRIVATE SALE

OF

Valuable Farm.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, his valuable farm, situate on the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road, five miles East of Bedford, 3 miles West of the town of Bloody Run, and three miles from the Plank Road leading to the Huntingdon and Broadtop Rail Road, thus affording easy facilities to the Eastern markets.

The farm contains

177 ACRES,

130 acres of which is cleared, and principally under good post and rail fence; the balance is well timbered, of which 75 acres is in clover and timothy, *all good strong limestone land*, which lays to the sun, with eastern exposure, and bounded south by the Juniata river.

The improvements are a large DOUBLE TWO-STORY

BRICK HOUSE,

with back building attached, large and good *Stone Bank Barn*, new wagon-shed, corn-crib, drove stable, sufficient for 20 head of horses, carriage house, and all necessary outbuildings; two good never-failing wells of water at the door and stable; also a fine orchard of grafted fruit.

This is one of the best and most desirable farms in Bedford County. A grist mill within a mile, and church and school house close by on the turnpike.

If not sold by the 1st of September, next, the property will be sold at public sale.

Possession given in time to put out fall crops.

TERMS easy. HENRY M. HOKE

May 21, 1858.

∴ Chambersburg "Rep. and Transcript" adv. 3 months, and send bill to this office.

GREAT

ATTRACTION!

NEW AND CHEAP

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and surrounding country, that he has opened out in Bedford, at the old and well known stand, the

"RISING SUN,"

an extensive Clothing Establishment, where he will always be found with a large and well selected stock of gentlemens' and boys' clothing. From his long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he cannot be surpassed, either in his facilities for purchasing clothing at a low figure, or or of selling them lower than any other store within 150 miles of this place.

Not wishing to enumerate the many different articles of clothing on hand, he would merely state, that, in part, his stock consists of Coats ranging from 75 cents to $18, Pants from 50 cents to $10, Vests from 37½ cents to $6. Also, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Trunks, Carpet-Sacks, &c., &c.

All persons wishing to purchase CLOTHING, or anything else in my line, will never regret their calling at LEOPOLD'S No. 1, CHEAP CLOTHING EMPORIUM, where they can get cheap and unheard-of bargains. Come one, come all.

May 21, 1858. A. LEOPOLD.

LATEST NEWS FROM UTAH!

Fresh Arrival of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

AT SHOEMAKERS' STORE!

THE undersigned, having just returned from the Eastern Cities, are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of *SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS*, which they are determined to sell cheap. Their stock consists in part of *Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans*, and a large assortment of *Men's and Boys' wear.*

Ladies' Dress Goods, Silks, Delaines, Calicoes, Alpacas and Lawns. A large assortment of *Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.* Coffee, Sugar, Syrups, Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Tubs, Knives and Forks, &c.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods. To good and punctual customers a credit of six months will be given.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

April 23, 1858.

MRS. S. E. POTTS

HAS just returned from the cities with a large supply of Rich and Handsome Goods, rich silks, Robes of all kinds, DEBEGE ROBES, LAWN ROBES, LINEN ROBES, TRAVELING ROBES, with side trimmings, RICH LACE MANTLES, SILK MANTLES, FRENCH WORKED COLLARS, UNDERSLEEVES, a large quantity of FRENCH WORKED STRIPES, very low, a rich variety of BONNETS, trimmed and untrimmed, as low as 50 cts. RIBBONS, RUSHES, and FRENCH FLOWERS, at all prices, SHOES and GAITERS, a handsome lot of summer SHAWLS, LAWNS and CALICOES, and an endless variety of fancy Goods.

May 7, 1858.

STONEWARE.—Cream Crocks, Milk Crocks of all sizes; Butter Dishes, from one to one and a half gallon Pitchers, all of hich are of best quality, for sale by

A. FERGUSON.

Bedford, Jan. 16, 1856.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentory having been granted by the Register of Bedford County, to the undersigned. Executors of the last will and testament of Jacob T. Amick, late of St Clairsville in said county, dec'd all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARY ANN AMICK, Executrix,
St. Clairsville,
GEO. R. OSTER, Executor,
Bedford.

May 28, 1858.

WAR WITH ENGLAND!

THE repeated insults offered to the American flag by British Cruisers has caused considerable irritation on this side of the water, and should "ancient John" not come in, we should not be surprised if it led to hostile manifestations. Meanwhile, Oster, Manspeaker & Carn successors to *Rupp & Oster*, are receiving an additional supply of *New Goods*, which they will continue to sell *cheaper than ever* in their new and handsomely fitted up room, recently occupied by Rupp & Oster,

May 28. New Store No. 1, Cheap side.

KEEP IT

BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

THE Largest Assortment of D. Rodney King & Co's Philadelphia made, Ladies,' Misses' and childrens' fine Boots, Shoes. Gaiters, English Buskins, Ties and Slippers, to be found in Bedford, *expressly adapted for retailing*, being made in the most substantial manner, and warranted to fit. Bought direct from the manufacture's for *net cash*, and sold at a small advance, by

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN
New Store, No. 1, Cheap side.

May 28.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be accquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRYS.

March 6. 1857.

Just Received

AND FOR SALE—the celebrated GREENCASTLE GRAIN CRADLE—by

June 11, 1858. G. W. RUPP.

WAGONS.

THREE new two horse wagons on hand, work warranted—will be sold on a liberal credit—or exchanged for produce.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Feb. 19, 1858.

STAGE OFFICE.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

MRS. MARY COOK would announce to her friends and the public, that she has fitted up this old and well known stand, in a very superior style, for the accommodation of the public. Visitors to the Bedford Mineral Springs will find the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

☞A gentleman of high qualification, and corteous deportment, has charge of the house, who will do all in his power to make the guests happy and comfortable.

☞Terms as moderate as anywhere else in the place.

Daily Stages from Latrobe, Cumberland, Hollidaysburg and Hopewell, all stop at this Hotel.

A Hack belonging to this Hotel will run between Bedford and the Springs.

Bedford, June 12, 1857.–zz.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as SPERMATORRHŒA, SEMINEL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, SYPHILLIS, the Vice of ONANISM, or SELF ABUSE,

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Just published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed letter envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 4, 1857.–zz.

DR. WALTON'S

AMERICAN PILLS.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED

YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS!

ONE small box of Pills cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to Dr. D. G. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. *A liberal discount to the trade.* None genuine without the *written* signature of D. G. Walton, Proprietor.

Dr. W.'s treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness, &c., is entirely different from the usual course.—Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above; giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.

Jan. 20, 1858.–zz.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared, at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for castings of any description for Grist and Saw Mills, Threshing Machines, Apple Mills, Ploughs, and all things else in their line that may be needed in this or the adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2 4 or 6 Horse power, *warranted* equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Woodcock, Plug, and Hillside Ploughs, *warranted* to give satisfaction or *no sale*. Points, shares and landsides, to fit all Woodcock or Seyler Ploughs in the County.

Farmer's Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at Foundry prices at the store of Wm Hartley, Bedford, Pa., Louderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp., John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill. Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner, and all work warranted. Call and examine our work and castings and judge for yourselves.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.–tf.

Just Received at the New Firm,

REED & MINNICH'S.

An elegant assortment of Spring Goods, of the best quality, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, and Cottonades, 40 pieces of the latest style Calicoes and Ginghams. Also, Muslins, bleached and unbleached, of every grade, all of which will be sold at the lowest figure for cash.

April 9, 1858.

ON MANHOOD,

AND ITS PREMATURE DECLINE.

JUST published gratis, the 20th thousand: A few words on the rational treatment, without medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Impotency, and Impediments to Marriage generally, by *B. DE LANEY, M. D.*

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed WITHOUT MEDICINE is in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure HIMSELF perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) two postage stamps to Dr. B. DE LANEY, 88, East 31st Street, New York City.

May 7, 1858.

TALK ABOUT

THE right place to buy, OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN'S New and handsome Store, No. 1, *Cheap side*, is THE place after all where you get your money back, to which fact crowds daily testify by their smiling countenances and the *loads of goods* they take with them, as they leave the New Store,

May 28. No. 1, Cheap side.

CHEAP SHOES.

About fifty pair of children's and women's shoes—a little out of style—will be sold very cheap by

Feb. 19, 1858. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. *No* paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS

WOODWARD'S Improved Smut and Screening Machines, Mill Bushes, Bolting Cloths, and Bran Dusters, of the most improved plan, Mill Screws, Corn and Cob Grinders, Patent Bridges for Mill Spindles, Portable Mills, warranted to grind ten bushels per hour, Mill Irons and Mill Burrs made to order. Also, Stover's Patent Corn Kiln and Grain Dryer—a valuable invention. The above articles are kept constantly on hand, and can be obtained at any time, from S. D. BROAD,

Schellsburg, Bedford County, who is also the agent for Bedford, Somerset, and adjoining Counties.

Millwright work done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

February 15, 1856.

McCORMICK'S Reaper and Mower for sale by S. D. BROAD,

at Schellsburg, Pa., agent for Blair and Bedford counties.

February 15, 1856.

NEW FIRM.

AND

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber, having taking a partner in his store, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name and title of J. M. Barndollar & Son. All those having unsettled accounts with the subscriber, will please call and settle.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR.

The subscribers are just receiving and opening out a New and Handsome assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured in the country for cash, produce, or to prompt six months customers. They respectfully solicit the public patronage.

J. M BARNDOLLAR & SON.

Bloody Run, April 1, 1858.–3m*

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.

de14 DANIEL BORDER.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft. long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.–zz.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel office and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

Dr. F. C Reamer,

Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH,

Justice of the Peace.

OFFICE two doors South of the Mengel House, and next door to the office of Mann & Spang, where he will attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands.

Bedford, Jan. 11, 1856.

R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

Samuel Ketterman,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by peersons wishing to seehim unless absent upon business pertaining to his offic.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

WALL and BLIND PAPER.—Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store, our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our spring selections with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow at Dr Harry's.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D, Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions accompany each package.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B. $1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.

Sept 18 1857–zz.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC

WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c., &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.

Sept. 18, 1857–zz.

DRUGS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

DR. F. C. REAMER,

BEDFORD, PA.

HAVING purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, has constantly on hand, at the old stand, a large and well selected stock of choice Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold on fair terms. The assortment consists in part of

Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Woods and Acids, Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Segars, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Having the regular agency for the sale of many of these medicines, the public are assured that they are of the best; such as have stood the test of time and experience, and can be safely recommended as genuine. viz: Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Fahnstock's, Hohensack's and other vermifuge Hoofland's German Bitters, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand a large stock historic, geographical, scientific religious, poetical, school and miscellaneous BOOKS.

Also a great variety of FANCY STATIONERY, Cap, Post and Wrapping Paper, of every quality, Paper Hangings in great variety. Window Blinds, in patterns or by the piece. Wall Paper, Steel and Fancy Goods.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and quality.—Pocket Books and Port Monnaies, Diaries, Blank Deeds and Mortgages, gold Pens and Pencils, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery in great variety, Soaps, &c., &c.

Lamps, and Camphine Oil and Burning Fluid, kept constantly on hand.

CHOICE LIQUORS for medical use; Wolffs' Scheidam Schnapps, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.

Feb. 19, 1857.

How to Save Money.

ALL persons who are in want of good and very cheap chairs and Cabinet Furniture, can now have an opportunity of saving money, by calling on the subscriber, and selecting such articles as they may need, from a large stock now on hand, which will be sold lower than the same can be bought in this County. You who are about to commence housekeeping will do well by calling on me, as there will be great reductions made in suits of Furniture.

You will see the truth of the above statement by looking at the following list of prices:

Chairs from	$4.50	to	$36.00 per sett.
Bedsteads	2.50	"	15.00
Tables	2.50	"	20.00
Bureaus	10.00	"	35.00
Cupboards	5.00	"	12.00
Wash Stands	1.50	"	6 00
Work Stands	1.00	"	5.00
Candle Stands	1.00	"	3.00

All other articles in proportion.

All articles warranted.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Feb. 19, 1858.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

Valentine Steckman,

PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day week month and year.

April 25, 1856—tf

Gettys' Photographic Gallery,

'EXCHANGE BUILDING,' BEDFORD, PA.

WHERE Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c &c., are executed in the latest style and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, gold and plated Lockets at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, JR.

May 22,1857.

HOFIUS & FILLER

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.

WILL PROMPTLY ATTEND TO ALL legal business entrusted to their care. During the sessions of the court, the senior partner may be found at the office of the firm, two doors south of Hon. S. L. Russell's office.

D. H. HOFIUS,
JNO. H. FILLER.

Bedford, Nov. 28, 1856.

Shoemending! Shoemending!!

HAVING commenced the business of Shoemending, one door east of Mr. Brice's Hotel, Bedford, Pa., I am prepared to do all manner of work in this line of business, at the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, on more reasonable rates than usual, *one thing indispensable.* Give me a call, try my work and judge for yourselves.

J. B. BAKER.

May 7, 1858.